

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## Don't Poison Baby.

**FORTY YEARS AGO** almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody, without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria. Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results." W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments." F. Davis, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice, found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every case." Wm. J. McCRACKEN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where makers alone know what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine." N. B. STEEN, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 214 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

## SOME NEW ARRIVALS

**SHIRT WAISTS**—We have just received a large and varied assortment of low and medium-priced Ladies' Shirt Waists. These goods are the latest styles and strictly up to date.

**LADIES' UNDERWEAR**—Our stock of Ladies' Muslin Underwear is most complete in every detail. Should we undertake to describe our immense stock, we would find that time and space forbade. However, we promise you that we are prepared to supply your wants in this line.

**NEW SILKS**—Black Peau de Soie, 36 inches wide, fine quality, \$1.40 per yard; Black Satin Francaise, very rich and graceful; Faille de Soie, black; Silk Cashmere, black; Moire Antique, black. New Table Linen, Couch Covers, Draperies, Swiss Curtains.

**DRESS GOODS**—New Batiste, Reppe, Gingham, Percales, White Goods, Gold-plated Midget, Duplex Lace Pins, 6 on a card; small, 5c, per card; large, 10c, per card.

## SACHS' DRY GOODS CO.

Corner Fort and Beretania Streets—Opposite Fire Station

## CLASSY BOYS' and MEN'S CLOTHING

1910 N. Y. STYLE, UNION-MADE SUITS arrived by last boat. Also, a complete line of

SQUARE DEAL GUARANTEED HOSIERY

**YEE CHAN & CO.,**  
Cor. King and Bethel

## QUILTS

SEE THE NEW DISPLAY IN OUR STORE WINDOWS  
THE PRICES PER PIECE ARE: 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.50.

**L. AHoy, - Nuuanu St**

ALL HAND WORK LOW PRICES

Every article is handled with the greatest care and the best of work done

**FRENCH LAUNDRY**

258 Beretania St. J. ABADIE, Prop.

## ROOSEVELT AT OXFORD

(Continued from Page 1)

is slowly changing, so that constant, as great as those which separate the by the race tends to become more and more akin to that of those Americans who, like myself, are of the "old stock," but not mainly of English stock. Yet I think that, as time goes by, mutual respect, understanding, and sympathy among the English-speaking peoples grow greater and not less.

More than ever before in the world's history, we of today seek to penetrate the causes of the mysteries that surround not only mankind but all life, both in the present and the past.

It is this study which has given science its present-day prominence. I am not now speaking of applied science—of the science, for instance, which, having revolutionized transportation on the earth and the water, is now on the brink of carrying it into the air. I speak of the science which has no more direct bearing upon the affairs of our every-day life than literature or music, painting or sculpture, poetry or history. A hundred years ago the ordinary man of cultivation had to know something of these last subjects; but the probabilities were rather against his having any but the most superficial scientific discoveries.

Another feature of the change, of the growth in the position of science in the eyes of every one, and of the greatly increased respect resulting for scientific methods, has been a certain tendency among scientific students to encroach on other fields. This is particularly true of the field of historical study. As regards the latter of the two positions, that which would treat history henceforth merely as one branch of scientific study, we must of course cordially agree that accuracy in recording facts and appreciation of their relative worth and interrelationship are just as necessary in historical study as in any other kind of study. The fact that a book, though interesting, is untrue, of course removes it at once from the category of history, however much it may still deserve to retain a place in the always desirable group of volumes which deal with entertaining fiction.

How far the resemblances between the two sets of phenomena are more than accidental, how far biology can be used as an aid in the interpretation of human history, we cannot at present say.

As knowledge increases, our wisdom is often turned into foolishness, and many of the phenomena of evolution which seemed clearly explicable to the learned master of science who founded these lectures, to us nowadays seems far less satisfactorily explained. In tracing the history of the development of faunal life during this period, the age of mammals, there are some facts which are clearly established, some great and sweeping changes for which we can ascribe with certainty a reason. There are other facts as to which we grope in the dark, and vast changes, vast catastrophes, of which we can give no adequate explanation.

Towards the end of the tertiary there was an upheaval of land between this old South American island and North America, near what is now the Isthmus of Panama, thereby making a bridge across which the teeming animal life of the northern continent had access to this queer southern continent. There followed an influx of huge, or swift, or formidable creatures which had attained their development in the fierce competition of the arctogeal realm. Elephants, camels, horses, tapirs, swine, saber-toothed tigers, big cats, wolves, bears, deer, crowded into South America, warring each against the other and incoming and against the old long-existing forms. A riot of life followed. Its fauna is now marked, for instance, by the presence of medium-sized deer and cats, fox-like wolves, and small camel-like creatures, as well as by the presence of small armadillos, sloths, and anteaters. In other words, it includes diminutive representatives of the giants of the preceding era, both of the giants among the older forms of mammalia and of the giants among the new and intrusive kinds. The change was widespread and extraordinary, and with out present means of information it is wholly inexplicable.

As in biology, so in human history, a new form may result from the specialization of a long-existing and hitherto very slowly changing generalized or non-specialized form. All the modern countries of western Europe are descended from the states created by these northern invaders. When first created they could be called "new" or "young" states in the sense that part or all of the people composing them were descended from races that hitherto had not been civilized at all, and that therefore for the first time entered on the career of civilized communities. I of course do not mean for a moment that great changes are not produced by the mere fact that the old civilized race is suddenly placed in surroundings where it has again to go through the work of aming the wilderness. The kingdoms of Charlemagne and Alfred were "new," compared with the empire on the Bosphorus. The differences between these "new" American and these "old" European nations are not

as great as those which separate the "new" nations one from another and the "old" nations some from another.

Most of the great societies which have developed a high civilization and have played a dominant part in the world have been—and are—artificial, not merely in social structure, but in the sense of including totally different race types. A great nation rarely belongs to any one race, though its citizens generally have one essentially national speech. Yet the curious fact remains that these great artificial societies acquire such unity that in each one all the parts feel a subtle sympathy, and move or cease to move, go forward or go back, all together, in response to some stir or throbbing, very powerful, and yet not to be discerned by our senses. National unity is far more apt than race unity to be a fact to reckon with; until indeed we come to race differences as fundamental as those which divide from one another the half-dozen great ethnic divisions of mankind, when they become so important that differences of nationality, speech, and creed sink into littleness.

Why do great artificial empires, whose citizens are knit by a bond of speech and culture much more than by a bond of blood, show periods of extraordinary growth, and again of sudden or lingering decay? In some cases we can answer readily enough; in other cases we cannot as yet even guess what the proper answer should be.

Now, as to all these changes we can at least be sure of the main facts. We know that the Hollander remains in Holland, though the greatness of Holland has passed; we know that the Latin blood remains in Italy, whether to a greater or less extent; and that the Latin culture has died out in the African realm it once won, while it has lasted in Spain and France, and thence has extended itself to continents beyond the ocean.

In the world of antiquity each great empire rose when its predecessor had already crumbled. By the time that Rome loomed large over the horizon of history, there were left for her to contend with only decaying civilizations and raw barbarisms. When she conquered Pyrrhus, she strove against the strength of but one of the many fragments into which Alexander's kingdom had fallen. When she conquered Carthage she overthrew a foe against whom for two centuries the single Greek city of Syracuse had contended on equal terms; it was not the savor armies of the Carthaginian plutocracy, but the towering genius of the House of Barca, which rendered the struggle forever memorable.

On the contrary, the great expansion of England has occurred, the great empire of Britain has been achieved, during the centuries that have also seen mighty military nations rise and flourish on the continent of Europe. It is as if Rome, while creating and keeping the empire she won between the days of Sulpio and the days of Trajan, had at the same time held her own with the Nineveh of Sargon and Tiglath, the Egypt of Thothmes and Rameses, and the kingdoms of Persia and Macedon in the red flush of their warrior-days.

Rome fell by attack from without, only because the ills within her own borders had grown incurable. What is true of your country my hearers, is true of my own; while we should be vigilant against foes from without, yet we need never really fear them so long as we safeguard ourselves against the enemies within our own household; and these enemies are our own passions and follies. Free peoples can escape being mastered by others only by being able to master themselves. We Americans, and you people of the British Isles, alike, need ever to keep in mind that, among the many qualities indispensable to the success of a great democracy, and second only to a high and stern sense of duty, of moral obligation, are self-knowledge and self-control.

There are questions which we of the great civilized nations are ever tempted to ask of the future. Is our time of growth drawing to an end? Are we as nations soon to come under the rule of that great law of death which is itself but part of the great law of life? None can tell.

I believe that we of the great civilized nations of today have a right to feel that long careers of achievement lie before our several countries. To each of us is vouchsafed the honorable privilege of doing his part, however small, in that work. Let us strive hardily for success even if by so doing we risk failure, spurning the poorer souls of small endeavor who know neither failure nor success. Let us hope that our own blood shall continue in the land, that our children and children's children to endless generations shall arise to take our places and play a mighty and dominant part in the world. But whether this be denied or granted by the years we shall not see, let at least the satisfaction be ours that we have carried onward the lighted torch in our own day and generation. If we do this, then, as our eyes close, may we go out into the darkness, at least we can say that our part has been borne well and valiantly.

185 editorial rooms—256 business office. These are the telephone numbers of the Bulletin office.



Benjamin Clothes  
Alfred Benjamin & Co. Ltd.

## Summer Clothes

In the summer, when a fellow is especially fond of spending most of his time outdoors, there is a lot of satisfaction to be gained by having light and summery clothes. The ideal clothes for summer are "BENJAMIN CLOTHES." They are not only delightfully styled, but they are tailored in a manner which insures their giving splendid service.

## The Clarion

### NO ANXIETY

#### FOR L'AVENER

No anxiety need be manifested over the failure of the Belgian training ship L'Avener to arrive at Honolulu, according to the opinion expressed by well known seafaring men of the port.

It is true that the vessel is now out fifty-five days from Newcastle, N. S. W. The ship is enroute to the mainland and through advices received the L'Avener should have reached here some weeks ago.

The delay in the training ship's putting in an appearance is believed due to bad weather encountered near the line.

The fact that the British freighter Henley sailed from Newcastle twenty-five days ago with her cargo of coal consigned to Honolulu Importers has lent considerable support to the theory that the elements have not been all too good to the south of the Hawaiian Islands.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Entered for Record, June 4, 1910, from 10:30 a. m. to 12 m.  
Kauakanihewa and w/ to Abernethy Kauakanihewa et als .....  
Territory of Hawaii to Notice. Notice Entered for Record June 6, 1910, from 9 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.  
Kauakanihewa (widow) to Joseph Esplanada .....  
Namakakala Nui to Levi Namakakala .....  
Kahilikia Munson (widow) to Elizabeth K. Neal .....  
Frank J. Perry adv. Mrs. Josephine Perry .....  
August Dreier Ltd to J. H. Schneck .....  
Jose Baptiste to Honolulu Sug Co., Ltd.

Recorded May 17, 1910.

Wong Sin Hee to Ching Young, B. S. int in 1 share in Chee Wo Co. \$1000. B 336, p 48.

### PROHIBITION THAT DOES NOT PROHIBIT

Editor Evening Bulletin:—Now the Advertiser admits that no one ever pretended that prohibition prohibits, but that paper goes on to advise a public which knows better that it is a good thing to "try" prohibition. If it is ever tried it will be convicted, but why the necessity of trying what has so often been tried and found wanting? It is in a criticism of Senator Lane's stand against prohibition that the Advertiser admits that nobody believes prohibiting prohibits, thereby admitting the weakness of the prohibition argument while attacking Senator Lane's anti-prohibition attitude. Lane is a political leader, a thoughtful man and one who has always stood for clean politics, honest government and a progressive policy. I believe that whatever opinion he expresses is an honest opinion and that he is not swayed by any consideration except that which comes from an earnest desire to see the people of Honolulu and these islands prosper. The Advertiser is welcome to his opinion, just as Lane is entitled to his, but it must be observed that Lane has the best of the argument, particularly as the Advertiser admits that prohibition does not prohibit.

Honolulu, June 4, 1910.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA liner Nippon Maru has again been heard from through wireless her position being: Latitude 28-22 N.; longitude 149-25 W. 800 miles. Sea smooth, fine weather.

MERCHANDISE and supplies have arrived at Hana, Maui, by the American schooner James Rolph. The vessel comes from San Francisco.

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For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher*

BULLETIN ADS PAY